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TWO CENTS.

ACTED LIKE FIENDS

Russian Troops Murdered Helpless

Committed by the Allies.

PILLAGE, BURN AND LOOT

of the time in the cellar of our house. Our house was partially wrecked by big shells, Sleep was out of the question most of the time, and so unstrung were we that but little food satisfied us. There was ever present the haunting fear of the Chinese triumphing and slaughtering every foreigner and every convert.

Some, probably all, of the women were prepared to act in case the Chinese effected an entrance. But aside from the unpleasant recollection, it appears the allied offi-cers were prepared to act. I did not know it at the time, but I learned later that ten or twenty men had been detailed to kill all the foreign women in case the Chinese were the victors."

Atrocities of Russian Troops.

Mr. Drew, with much indignation, then spoke of atrocities committed by Russlan

"They pillaged, looted, tortured and mur dered right and left. There were many infants and children killed by bayonet thrusts. And many were tossed from bayonet points only to be caught and again tossed time and time again. There is ample evidence of these unspeakable occur-

Out from Tien Tsin along the Pel-Ho and Yellow rivers are numerous little villages. The Russians swept through the villages, destroying life and property. The Russians also drove worren and children into the Pel-Ho and Yellow rivers, where they were

"There was no attempt at concealing any of these remarkably barbarous acts. I do not pretend to say how many women and children were butchered by the Russians. I never heard the number estimated, save that a great many had been bayoneted and some shot."

SAN FRANCISCO, August 7 .- Among the refugees from China who returned on the Legan were the wife of Prof. C. D. Tenney of the Imperial University at Tien Tsin and her children. They were among those who took refuge in Gordon Hall during the hombardment, and escaped uninjured. She and her husband have been together in China for eighteen years. Prof. Tenney is now accompanying the allied forces on the

march to Pekin as an interpreter.

Prof. O. D. Clifford and his wife also e home. They bring with them a baby girl who was born in Tien Tsin on May 13. Mrs. Clifford is the daughter of Dr. Robert Coltman, who came home on the Coptic last week. Prof. Clifford was connected with

week. Frot. Cintord was connected with the Imperial University.

Miss Lilie M. Tahr of Lincoln City, Ind., who spent two years in Tien Tsin, had three narrow escapes from the savage Box-ers. She found safety with the many others in Gordon Hail during the siege, and, ven-turing out one day, was struck by a frag-ment of a three-inch shell. On two other occasions she was shot at by riflemen, but was not hit.

casions she was shot at by rinemen, our las not hit. The two children of United States Consul Ragsdale, who have returned to their home in the state, tell stories of exciting experiences similar to those of others who lived through the perilous time in Tien Tsin.

Tales of Russian Brutality. The tales of Russian brutality are confirmed by Rev. Frank Haynes, a Methodist missionary. He thinks the present troubles will be ended within a year.

Many of the refugees from Tien Tsin escaped with only the clothing on their backs. Among those who lost everything are Henry Smith and wife, an English couple. Smith was a broker at Tien Tsin and had a fine home in the British con-

Prof. O. D. Clifford of the Imperial University of Tien Tsin, who was one last to leave the besieged city, says: "Looting by the allied forces beg

Looming by the ained forces began as soon as they got the upper hand. The Russians led in this and went to extremes. They are naturally cruel and, expecting no mercy, they showed none. I was an eye-witness to eight cold-blooded murders by them. The victims were old and in. by them. The victims were old and in-firm Chinese. The Russians stole every-thing in sight, looting the houses in the settlement, as the Chinese would have

Rev. Horace W. Holding, a missionary, labors were in South Chi-ii etween Ho-nan and Shantun

ince, between Ho-nan and Shantung, escaped with seventy-five others from Peital-ho, the seaside resort north of Taku, on the British warship Humber.

Mrs. H. H. Montelle, whose husband is a turfman at Tien Tsin, with Mrs. Frank F. Davis of Philadelphia, passed through a trying experience during the bombardment and fighting at that place, and took advantage of the first opportunity to leave.

MEMORIAL FUNERAL SERVICE.

Baron Fava, the Italian ambassador, an-

One Will Be Held at St. Matthew's in Honor of King Humbert.

nounces that a memorial funeral service will be held at Washington on August 19, at 11 o'clock, in honor of King Humbert. President McKinley has already signified his purpose to come on from Canton and be present at the official ceremony, and members of the cabinet in the city will also be present. The service will be at St. Matthew's Catholic Church, with Cardinal Gib-

them's Catholic Church, with Cardinal Gibbons, as the principal dignitary of the church, officiating. All of the embassles and legations in Washington have received invitations to be present, the foreign representatives being requested of attend in uniform. This will add a touch of brilliancy to the usual pomp and pageantry of such an occasion. Most of the ambassadors and ministers are out of town, but they are expected to return or to send a member of their staff to represent them at this formal tribute to Italy's dead ruler. It is understood that Lord Pauncefote will not be able to come on from Newport, but will designate Mr Lowther or another member of his staff to represent the British government.

ment.

In diplomatic quarters the announcement
of this service at a Catholic Church occasioned some little surprise, in view of the
conditions existing between the church and
the tamperal authorities at the church and announcement was accepted as a most pleasant augury of the growing good feeling between the vatican and the quirinal. In this connection it was recalled that when the assassination of King Humbert was announced to the pope, he at once directed that a mass be said for the dead rected that a mass be said for the dear monarch, at which the aged pontiff him

An Interesting Explanation. A distinguished Italian diplomatist, when asked today as to the significance of these

self was the celebrant.

kindly expressions between the Italian gov ernment and the church, said: "The question of the temporal power of

the pope is purely political and governental, and in no way affects the spiritual Chinese Women and Children.

Chinese Women and Children.

Chinese Women and Children.

OLD AND INFIRM MEN BUTCHERED

Appalling Stories of Atrocities

Status of any individual of the government. King Humbert was a Catholic, and Queen Margherita is a most earnest member of the church. The house from which the king descended at one time produced one of the foremost cardinals and later a pope. The royal house at all times takes part in the celebrations of the church, as that is considered quite apart from the political question involved in the temporal power of the pope. On that question the Vatican and the Quirinal differ, but it a difference not extending to individuals." status of any individual of the government.

THE DEAD SEA.

It is to Have a Line of Motor

Boats.
"The Dead sea, which for thousands of years has been a forsaken solitude in the midst of a desert, on whose waves no rud-SAN FRANCISCO, August 7.—A story of der has been seen for centuries," says Russian brutality in China is told by Mrs. United States Consul Winter at Annaberg E B. Drew, wife of the British commander of customs at Tien Tsin, who arrived from ment, "is to have a line of motor boats in the orient on the transport Logan. She the future. Owing to the continued increase in traffic and the influx of tourists, a short-"During the bombardment we lived most of the time in the cellar of our house. Our and Kerak, the ancient capital of the land of Moab.

"The first little steamer, built at one of "The first little steamer, built at one of the Hamburg docks, is about 100 feet long, and has already begun the voyage to Palestine. An order has been already given for the building of a second steamer. The one already built and on the way is named Prodromos (that is, 'forerunner'), and will carry thirty-four persons, together with freight of all kinds. The promoters of this new enterprise are the impates of a Greek

freight of all kinds. The promoters of this new enterprise are the inmates of a Greek closter in Jerusalem. The management of the line is entirely in German hands.

"The trade of Kerak with the desert is today of considerable importance. It is the main town of any commercial standing east of the Jordan and the Dead sea. Its population consists of about 1,800 Christians and 6,000 Moslems. The merchants of Hebron are among the chief frequenters of the markets of Kerak."

JULIAN ARNOLD EXPLAINS.

Son of Sir Edwin Before United States Commissioner.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., August 7.-Julian T. B. Arnold, the accused son of Sir Edwin Arnold, has appeared before United States Commissioner Hitchcock and explained how the Swain trust fund, which he is accused of embezzling, came to be lost by the fault of the investment firm with which he had been connected in London. He declared that the interest on the money had been regularly paid to the widow of W. H. Swain until December 20, 1800, when the Swain until December 20, 1890, when the company collapsed by reason of the decline of English securities caused by the Boer war. The amount stood on the ledger of the firm credited to the Swain trust fund, which would participate in the distribution of the firm's assets of \$100,000. Arnold declared he was not personally concerned in the matter, it being a part of the business of the firm. He denied that he was a fugitive from justice, as he had turned his property over to his creditors and had no charge pending against him when he left England.

The case will be argued today.

DEATH OF VICTOR B. FAY.

Member of the Bureau of Forestry Dies in Arkansas. PINE BLUFF, Ark., August 7.-Victor B. Fay of Washington, D. C., a member of the United States bureau of forestry, is dead at the Trulock Hotel here. He was with a party from the bureau who came to make a working plan for the Sawyer and Austin timber tract near here. Included in the party were a number of Harvard, Yale and Cornell students, and Fay was a Harvard man. Exposure in the woods and lack of good water caused typhoid fever, from which he died.

LA FOLLETTE FOR GOVERNOR.

Probable Choice of Wisconsin Repub-

lican Convention Tomorrow. MILWAUKEE, Wis., August 7.-Wisconsin republicans are gathering in Milwauke in large numbers today preliminary to the state convention, which meets tomorrow to select a complete state ticket. Robert M. La Follette, the former representative of second district, will receive the nominafor governor without opposition, and calance of the ticket will be made up of One of the chief features of the platform

adopted is a plank which will prob ably be inserted advocating the enacti of a law at the next legislature omination of state officers by a direct vote

Collision on the Monon Road.

CHICAGO, August 7.—The south-bound Monon passenger train, No. 3, leaving Lafavette, Ind., at 12:40 this (Tuesday) morn ing, collided with a light engine at South Raub, ten miles south of Lafavette

James Hudlow, fireman of the passenger, was instantly killed; Henry Whitsill, en-gineer of the passenger, scalded, and Freight Brakeman Eugene McCool, bruis-These were all the casualties f the passengers were injured as the cars did not leave the track

Minister Wu Leaves Cape May. Special Dispatch to The Evening Star.

CAPE MAY, N. J., August 7 .- Wu Ting Fang, Chinese minister to the United States, left here at 9 o'clock this morning for Washington, where, he said last nigh he expects to receive some important cables from China. He left behind Madame Wu and their son, whom he will rejoin either on Friday or Saturday.

Bessemer Mills to Shut Down. cial Dispatch to The Evening Star.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, August 7 .- All the sessemer iron furnaces of the county are going out of blast September 10. Eight thousand men will be thrown out of work. This action was taken as the result of meeting of the Bessemer Association here, the result of which leaks out today. A drop in the price of iron and the stagnant condition of the market is the cause,

Gaynors' Case Postponed.

NEW YORK, August 7.- The hearing in the matter of the removal of the Gaynors to the jurisdiction of the Georgia federal courts, scheduled for today before Commis-sioner Shields, will be continued tomorrow

Chess Tourney at Munich.

MUNICH, August 7.-The twelfth round of the international chess tournament was played today. At the time of the first adjournment Pillsbury, Cohn and Gottschall had defeated Wolf, Showalter and Jakob, respectively, while the games between Hal-prin and Bardeleben, Maroczy and Popie and Marco and Billecard had been drawn.

Bresci's Relatives Detained.

ROME, August 7.-The brother and rother-in-law of Bresel, the assassin of King Humbert of Italy, have been detained by the police on the charge that they had foreknowledge of the murderer's intention. The former says Bresci frequently practiced with a revolver.

Death of Dr. Liebknecht. CHARLOTTENBERG, August 7.-Dr Liebknecht, the well-known member of the reichstag, and one of the leaders of socialism in Germany, is dead. He was born at Giessen in 1826, and was editor of the Vorwaerts, the socialist organ.

able to Officials.

SIGNIFICANT FEATURES OF MESSAGE

International Force Advancing in

Two Columns.

ITS OBJECTIVE POINT

General Chaffee has at last been heard from, but as his dispatch was sent from Tien Tsin on the 3d instant it naturally con tains no details concerning the serious en gagement which occurred between the allied forces and the Chinese at Peitsang on the 5th instant. It serves, however, to clear up many details in regard to the plans of the international column, which up to this time have not been clearly understood. It shows that the attack on the Chinese at Peitsang was the result of a decision reached by the internationals at a conference held at Tien Tsin last Friday, and that the advance movement against the Chinese capital began on that day. The great delay in forwarding General Chaffee's dispatch is inexplicable to the officials of the War Department, who are naturally disappointed that it should take four days to send a message from Tien Tsin to the nearest cable station, at Chefoo. It is confidently expected that arrangements will be made to expedite the delivery of communications between the War Department and the general commanding the forces in the

Gen. Chaffee's Dispatch. The following is the text of General Chaf-

fee's dispatch:
"CHEFOO, August 7, 1900. 'Adjutant General, Washington:

"Tien Tsin 3d. Conference today, decide battle Sunday. Chinese Intrenched east and west, through Peitsang. Left of Chinese protected by flooded ground practically unassailable, Japanese, English, American forces, about 10,000 strong, attack Chinese right west of river in flank. Other forces, Russian, French, about 4,000 strong, opposite side, between river and railroad. Chinese position apparently strong. Army reported 30,000 between Pebang and Yangtsun or crossing of road over Pei-Ho. Yang tsun objective. Our forces 2,000 and battery. Conemaugh arrived. Sixth Cavalry left Tien Tsin for guard of city and await-Ing mounts. Minister safe on 28th (July). "CHAFFEE."

The International Force. A significant feature of Gen. Chaffee message is that the international force is advancing in two columns, one on each side of the Pei-Ho river. The strength of the entire division, as given by Gen. Chaffee would amount to 14,000 men, while the other dispatch says 16,000, but this difference can be easily accounted for, as more men might have been available when the movement started than when the confernce was held. This conference is understood to have been between the several commanders present at Tien Tsin. It is evident that the foreign commanders do not underestimate the task which they have before them, and seem to be well aware of the force which the Chinese have in the field, and that the enemy is able to choose and fortify strong positions. The dispatch shows that thorough reconnoissance of the Chinese position had been made, and that even before the advance of the international force the commanders were in er information relative to the Chinese position. This is one of the most welcome features of the dispatch, as t proves conclusively that the international force did not blunder upon an intrenched position of the enemy.

According to the War Department map the town of Peltsang covers both sides of the river, but the main portion of it is on the left side, where the Japanese, English and American forces had arranged, according to General Chaffee's dispatch, to attack the enemy in flank. The left of the Chinese on the other side of the river, acording to the dispatch, was partially protected by flooded ground, and practically massailable for that reason. According to he map there is a lake five miles from the river at this point, and the ground may have been flooded from this lake through the dykes and canais which gridiron the country thereabout. The Russian and French forces were to attack the enemy's left on the right bank of the river between the river and railroad. This makes it probable that the flooded district only extended to the line of the railroad, which at this point is about a mile and a half from the

Expedition's Objective Point.

General Chaffee's dispatch also shows ar other important feature of the plan of campaign agreed upon by the international comnanders. It is that the present objective point of the column is Yangtsun. This is a town about fifteen miles beyond Peitsang, at the point where the railroad crosses the Pei-Ho river from the right on its way to Pekin. The strategic advantage of gaining possession of this point is plainly apparent. Once in possession of it, the interns tional force would have both the railroad and river in its rear for keeping open com munication with Tien Tsin. It would naturally become the advance base from which the operations on Pekin could be projected. At this point the river years to the right and from it the column would have to move overland along the line of the rallroad. It is evident that the Chinese are as much impressed with the strategic advantages of this point as the international commanders themselves, because General Chaffee says in his cable that the enemy is reported 30,000 strong at the crossing of the road over the Pel-Ho. Without doubt after the fight at reitsang the Chinese force there, if the report of Admiral Remey that it was forced to re treat proves correct, retired to Yangtsun There is no information as to the number of the enemy which met the advance a Peitsang, but judging from the casualties to the international force, it must have been large, and may perhaps be larger than the Chinese army which the column must encounter when it reaches Yangtsun The general feeling at the War Departmen s that unless the Chinese generals have been completely demoralized by the Peitsang at there is very severe fighting ahead for the international forces, and that the ground will be disputed all the way to Pekin.

The Japanese Minister's View. The Japanese minister, Mr. Takahira said, in the course of an informal talk today, that he set no store on the cabled re ports from foreign capitals that Japan had

CHAFFEE'S DISPATCH taken umbrage at Vice Admiral Seymour's trip up the Yangtse Klang and his visits SOUTH to the viceroy of Nankin. It was quite well understood, Mr. Takahira pointed out, Delay in Its Transmission Inexplicterests are extensive throughout that region. Moreover, Mr. Takahira said that the viceroy of Nankin is a man of enlightened and progressive sentiments, who has always shown great consideration for forigners, so that his cordial reception of Adniral Seymour is quite natural. Under these circumstances, Mr. Takahira dis-misses as quite unfounded the foreign con-jecture that the cordial relations between Great Britain and Japan may be strained by this incident, and that it will give oc-casion for a raproachment between Russia and Japan. The minister regards the attitude of Japan as so uniformly harmonious with all the powers interested in the present conflict that there is not likely to

> national relations. Harmony Between Allies Proved. One of the most gratifying features of Gen. Chaffee's message is that it effectually disposes of the story that the internationals are rent with dissensions and are idling their time away feasting and carousing in Tien Tsin. On the contrary, it shows that the allied forces are working harmoniously together and have joined zealously in the movement against Pekin for the rescue of

be any marked change in the present inter-

the beleagured legationers.

The naval dispatches received yesterday made it appear that only the Russians and Japanese soldiers took part in the decisive battle at Peitsang. According to today's advices from Gen. Chaffee it is shown that all the nationalities were represented in the attacking column in that affair, and also that the reason why the Russians and Japanese were the principal sufferers in the engagement was simply that they happened to be in the places of greatest re-

sistance. The American forces were engaged in the flanking movement, and apparently met with no serious opposition. The smallness of the American representation—only 2,100 men-is a source of some chagrin, but is looked upon as a matter that could not be avoided. The contingent was made up of about 1,000 men of the 9th Infantry and about 1,000 men of the 9th infantry and 1,000 of the 14th Infantry, with Reilly's battery of the 6th Artillery, numbering about 125 men. The 6th Cavalry, of which so much was expected, is on guard duty at Tien Tsin, having been left behind because

of the non-arrival of their mounts.

As has been already stated, great difficulty is being experienced in the disembarkaion of the cavalry horses, due to the lack of sufficient lighters. The ships are rocking in the roadsted eight or ten miles from the landing places, and it will be several days yet before the horses of the 6th Cavairy can be landed and made available for active military service

THE ALASKAN BOUNDARY.

An Authoritative Statement Soon Ex-pected From State Department. It is probable that the State Department will at an early day make an authoritative explanation of the present status of the Alaskan boundary question, thus clearing up many misapprehensions which have re-cently arisen. This is likely to be in connection with several representations and protests forwarded by mining organiza-tions and chambers of commerce in the far northwest, all of which seems to be based upon the assumption that some positive right has been surrendered by the modus vivendi. The attitude of the State Departwork of deliminating the line, had absolute-ly no discretion in the matter, but simply set out the stakes along the line special-cally agreed upon in the modus vivenul of October 10 last. Mr. Tittman's action, erefore, is held to present no new phase the subject, which, according to the ate Department, has undergone no ange whatever since last October. The forthcoming department statement doubtless be along these lines.

CLAIM AGAINST TURKEY.

Mr. Griscom is Pressing It According to Instructions.

It is said at the State Department that the occasional reports from Constantinople that Mr, Griscom, the American charge, is renewing the request for a settlement of the American claims, are based on the original instructions from Washington, and not to any recent word to the charge. These in-structions were to the effect that the matter be pressed continually, about every fort-night, in order that there might be no lapse in the negotiations. Mr. Griscom appears to be keeping up the bi-monthly reminder with great regularity as word comes shout with great 'egularity, as word comes about every two weeks that he has presented an-other demand. They are all to the same er demand. They are all to the same effect, that a settlement be made, and an exact time fixed for carrying out the settle

A GOLD MEDAL AWARDED.

District Sanitary Improvement Com-pany's Exhibit at Paris.

Surgeon General Sternberg has received word that the Sanitary Improvement Company of the District of Columbia has received a gold medal for its exhibit at the Paris exposition, and is the only company in the United States to receive such award. The information came indirectly from Mr. Willoughby of this city, who is one of the judges in the department of hygiene at the Paris exposition.

The Sanitary Improvement Company is one of the institutions of this city, and is doing excellent work in the sanitary im-provement of the dwelling places of the people. It has now under construction two additional blocks of buildings in the north western section of the city of the same general type as the dwellings previously constructed.

Naval Movements.

The Yosemite, with Capt. O'Leary, the ex-governor of Guam, aboard, has arrived

The Albany has sailed from Malta for The Wampatuck and Apache have arrived at New York. The Fortune has sailed from New York

The Prafrie has sailed from New York

The Prairie has sailed from New York for Eastport, Ms..

The Manly and the Standish have arrived at Annapolis from Norfolk.

Admiral Watson, aboard the Baltimore, will so modify his itinerary as to reach New York by the 10th of September.

The Indiana and Kearsarge of the North Atlantic squadron will be at Rockland, Me., from the 8th to the 10th of August. The Kentucky and the Massachusetts will be at Bath, Me., from the 11th to the 14th instant, and the Texas will be at Belfast, Me., from the 8th to the 11th instant.

Amnesty for Political Offenders LIMA, Peru, August 7. via Galveston, Texas.—The congress has declared amnesty for all political offenders.

DAKOTA

A Prediction That the State Will Go Republican.

SOME OF THE REASONS FOR THIS

Many Acquisitions From Democrats and Populists.

THE COMING LEGISLATURE

R. S. Person, deputy auditor for the In-

terior Department, gave a representative of The Star today his views on the result of the presidential election in South Dakota. He is one of the best known republicans in his state and is accounted a good judge in political contests. He said: "I believe South Dakota's electoral vote is as certain to be cast for McKinley and Roosevelt as it is that Iowa, or Massachu-setts, or any other state, by common consent assigned to the 'surely republican' column, will meet expectations next November. South Dakota is naturally a republican state. The people who have settled there came largely from the progressive states of Iowa, Minnesota and Wisconsin. while an important element of the population came from the eastern states. There is a 'leaven' of New Englanders, more than a 'sprinkling' of New Yorkers and Pennsylvanians, and not a few from the northern and more progressive portions of what is now known as the middle west.

A Change Since 1896. "South Dakota was admitted to statehood in 1889 with a full set of republican officials in state and in Congress. In 1890 to 1892, when populism was sweeping over the west. South Dakota held fast to her publican state ticket by a safe plurality, and gave Harrison and Reid her first electoral vote. In 1894 the republicans elected the state ticket by a satisfactory majority and controlled the legislature by almost a two-thirds vote. But during those early years of statehood the republican party, in order to pacify certain local politicians. order to pacify certain local politicians, had been playing fast and loose on the sil-ver question, and in 1896 it paid the pen-alty of its folly when the fusionists carried alty of its folly when the fusionists carried the state for Bryan by 183 plurality out of a total vote of 82,950, and two populist members of Congress were elected by plu-ralities about as triffing, a result not en-tirely and absolutely discouraging to re-publicans who three months prior to the election feared the fusion claim of a Bryan majority of 25,000 might be approximately realized.

majority of 25,000 might be approximately realized.

"But there has been a change in the west—and in South Dakota—since 1896. Two years ago the republicans elected the congressional delegation and the entire state ticket, with the exception of governor, by an average majority of about 5,000, and controlled both branches of the legislature by large majorities. In 1899 there was a judicial election, which was vigorously contested by the fusionists, and the result was a republican majority of over 6,000. This brief rehearsal of the elections of South Dakota since statehood shows that it is, as I have said, normally a republican state.

General Prosperity.

General Prosperity.

"The reasons why the republicans are sure to win in South Dakota this year are numerous, and are both local and national in their character. I will give you two or three. Prosperity, like the name of Abou Ben Adam, leads all the rest. That joking inquiry which was met everywhere soon after the election of 1806 about having 'seen the general' has been called in by the fusionists. The 'general' is in evidence everywhere now, and fusion orators are not making inquiries as to his presence. He ment is that the modus vivendi is at most a temperary agreement, in which the rights of neither side are surrendered, the question of boundary being left for final determination in the future. The present boundary is held to be merely provisional, for the sake of avoiding controversies between customs officers and actual conflicts between miners. Moreover, it is stated that the United States official, Mr. Tittman, who is on his way back from the work of deliminating the line had absolute. nowhere in this broad land has the tide of prosperity been felt and realized more than in the west. The evil prophecies regarding the effect of the gold standard, which scared many good people into voting for Bryan in 1806, cannot be repeated this year with any such effect. Money is abundant and interest rates are low; farm produce is higher than it was in 1806, and the cattle raisers and sheep growers are not in a mood to lister to the calamity forecasts that caught their ears in 1806. In fact the general conditions in South Dakota are so different today from what they were in 1806, and so extremely different from the conditions predicted by the Bryan orators if McKinley should win, that it seems to me it's a reflection on the intelligence of the people this year to believe that they are in need of campaign oratory or literature for the purpose of convincing them of the things which all see and know.

The Philippine Situation.

The Philippine Situation.

"The Spanish war and the situation in the Philippines will have an influence on the slections in South Dakota this year, particularly because that state furnished one of the best regiments that went into the service in the Spanish-American war, and because one of the nominees for Congress because one of the nominees for Congress on the populist ticket declared in a public speech while the South Dakota troops were fighting the cause of their country that he 'prayed the God of battles would assist Aguinaldo in driving the American army Aguinaldo in driving the American army into the sea.' At the time he gave utterance to this remarkable language he was judge of a circuit court in the Black Hills district. At the recent populist convention held in Yankton, Judge Moore was nominated for Congress, and upon being called to the platform for a speech, with a spirit of defiance, he turned to the reporters in the hall and repeated the language which he had previously uttered, as stated. The voters of South Dakota will show their condemnation of Judge Moore and his sentiments at the polls next November most condemnation of Judge Moore and timents at the polis next November most emphatically, and with him will go down the entire state and congressional ticket. the entire state and congressional ticket. Judge Moore's utterances and the sentiment back of them are not the sentiments of the loyal people of South Dakota, and they are in overwhelming majority in the state.

"A successor to Senator Pettigrew will be elected by the legislature, which will be elected at the November elections. In 1896 the fusionists controlled the legislature and gerrymandered it in the apportionment act passed that year. But notwithstanding that the republicans controlled the legislature of 1898, and had a large materity, in each 1898, and had a large majority in 1898, and had a large majority in each house. And the prospects are considered good for republican success this year, although it is admitted the congressional and electoral tickets might be carried by the republicans by a large majority and yet the contest in the legislature be very close. Senator Pettigrew is reporfed to have stated at Aberdeen a few days ago that McKinley could carry the state by a majority of 10,000, and still the republicans lose the legislature. But the republicans are not underestimating the contest before them. They are organized as they have never been or are organized as they have never been or ganized before in the state, and there is no a section from which do not come encou aging reports. I have recently heard fro Representative Burke, who has returned the state, and he makes the mos report concerning conditions prevail Acquisitions to Republican Ranks.

"The chairman of the state committee has just returned to headquarters from trip to the Black Hills and other portions of the state, and he is more than pleas with the results of his observations. So far as has been learned, there are no defections from the republican ranks, and there are constant and increasing acquisitions from former democrats and populists. This statenent is not a glittering generality; the names of persons can be given. I am able

to give the names of democrats in my home county who have been democrats so long that I do not remember of their ever having voted any other ticket. Some of them are not only announcing themselves as satisfied with present conditions and their intention of voting the republican ticket, but 'hey have been delegates to republican county and state conventions, republican leagues and the like. H. L. Loucks, who was at one time president of the National Farmers' Alliance, and who is known in South Dakota as the father of populism, is openly advocating the republican can cause. He is an able writer and also a forceful speaker. In both respects he is using his talents for the success of the republican ticket, both state and national. "If the Bryanites can get any satisfaction out of the situation in South Dakota at the present time they are not hard to please. If there is a solitary feature of the situation in that state more favorable to them than it was in 1896, I do not know what it is. If there is a solitary feature of the situation in that state that is not more favorable to the republican's column. The cry of imperialism does not frighten our foreign-born population, for they know it is a campaign bogy man. The attempt to make partisan capital out of the trust question will not succeed, because the hypocrisy of the democratic position is well understood by every intelligent person."

DEMOCRATIC COMMITTEES NAMED.

Chairman Jones Gives Out the New Membership.

Chairman Jones of the democratic national committee gave out the list of sub- man House, committees of the main body in Chicago ast evening. Former Governor Stone of Missouri was named on the executive com-

man, vice chairman and secretary being first, second and third, respectively:

Executive committee—James K. Jones, Arkansas: J. G. Johnson, Kansas: C. A. Walsh, Iowa: W. J. Stone, Missouri; H. J. Clayton, Alabama; Thomas Gahan, Illinois; D. J. Campau, Michigan; J. M. Head, Tennessee; J. M. Guffey, Pennsylvania; George Fred Williams, Massachusetts; T. D. O'Brien, Minnesota; Thomas Taggart, Indiana, and J. C. Dahiman, Nebraska.

Ways and means committee—J. K. Jones; John R. McLean, Ohio; C. A. Walsh, Iowa; Urey Woodson, Kentucky; Adair Wilson, Colorado; B. R. Tillman, South Carolina; J. G. Johnson, Kansas; T. E. Ryan, Wisconsin, and M. F. Tarpey, California.

Press committee—J. K. Jones; Clark Howell, Georgia; C. A. Walsh; Josephus Daniels, North Carolina; Norman E. Mack, New York, and J. G. Johnson, Kansas.

Advisory committee—N. C. Blanchard, Louisiana; John H. Osborne, Wyomins; John T. McGraw, West Virginia; H. M. Teller, Colorado; Fred T. Dubois, Idaho; D. C. Tillotson, Kansas; William V. Allen, Nebraska; J. B. Weaver, Iowa, and Eugene Smith, Illinois.

ANOTHER VACANCY.

Death of the Bishop of Portland, Me., Makes It. The sudden death of Dr. Augustine Healy, bishop of Portland, Me., yesterday afterioon, creates another vacancy in the ranks of the American hierarchy, which was re-cently depleted by the deaths of Archbishop Hennessy, Dubuque, Ia., and Bishop Dade-nacher of Fort Wayne, Ind., which two lat-

ter sees will soon be filled by the appoint-ment of Archbishop Keane, formerly of the Catholic University here, and Vicar General Guendling of Fort Wayne. It is believed at the papal legation that months may elapse before a successor to Bishop Healy is recognized. After his funeral obsequies this week the names of three clergymen will be transmitted to Rome both by the prelates of the Boston province, to which the dead prelate belonged, and by the irremovable rectors of, the see of Portland. From these the congregation of the propaganda will make a choice for Pope Leo's inspection. Catholic University here, and Vicar General

BRICK FOR PRINTING OFFICE.

ontract Awarded to the Frederick Brick Company. General Wilson, chief of engineers, has awarded the contract for supplying brick for the government printing office to the Frederick Brick Company of Frederick, Md., whose bid was considered the most advantageous to the government. By the terms of the contract the company is required to furnish 4,500,000 common brick at the rate of \$8.85 per 1,000; 1,035,000 select red brick-pressed at \$16 per 1,000 and not pressed at \$11 per 1,000, and also a large quantity of molded brick at \$33 per to targe quantity of molded brick at \$33 per 1,000. This is a very large contract, and some surprise is manifested that the local manufacturers were underbid by an outside

NEUTRALITY PROCEDURE. to Laws on the Subject in Argentine Republic.

The State Department has received a leter from Mr. Francois S. Jones, secretary of legation at Buenos Ayres, concerning neutrality procedure in the Argentine Re-

public.

"There are no Argentine neutrality laws," says Mr. Jones. The question of the advisability on the part of the Argentine convisability on the part of the Argentine congress of enacting such laws has been agitated, but up to the present time no legislation has been passed on the subject. Secretary Jones then relates two instances where neutrality procedure was required, first in the war between the Argentine Republic and Paraguay in 1865, and again at the outbreak of the war between Chile, Peru and Bolivia in 1879. In the first instance the question was dealt with and settled by a decision rendered by the supreme court of Argentine, and in the second diplomatic correspondence between the ministers of Argentine and Bolivia settled the disputed point. However, as stated above, there is no law in Argentine regarding neutrality proceedings, these two disputes having been dealt with on the ground.

Personal Mention. Dr. Jesse B. Schafhirt, in company with everal New York professional friends, will eave August 8 on the American line steamship New York for a visit to the Paris ex-

position.

Secretary Root, accompanied by Adjutant General Corbin, will leave here tomorrow evening to attend the encampment of the Pennsylvania National Guard at Mt. Gretna Thursday next, when special ary ceremonies will be given in Mayor Henderson of the city of Kimber ley, South Africa, who was in office dur-ing the recent siege of that city, will be in Washington Friday next. Mr. Hender-son is an Englishman. His mission here is to visit his cousin, Mr. James Platt of the government printing office.

Lieut. Green Assigned. Second Lieut. Ned M. Green, recently pronoted from the ranks, has been assis

to the 25th Infantry and ordered to join his company at Fort Sam Houston, Texas. Appointed Second Lieutenant. Sergeant Major Burnard Goss, 35th Volnteer Infantry, now in the Philippines, has been appointed a second lieutenant in

Attorney General Griggs' Return. Attorney General Griggs has returned to Washington for a few days, but will back to his summer home in Connecticut for the remainder of his vacation.

THE STAR BY MAIL

Persons leaving the city for any

period can have The Star mailed to them to any address in the United

States or Canada, by ordering it at this office, in person or by letter.

Terms: 13 cents per week; 25 cents for two weeks, or 50 cents per month. Invariably in advance. Subscribers changing their address from one Post-office to another should give the last address as well as the

Presidential Candidate Meets With a Cordial Reception.

ADLAI E. STEVENSON ALSO THERE

They Will Be Notified of Their Nomination Tomorrow.

NO SPEECHES MADE TODAY

CHICAGO, August 7.-William J. Bryan, democratic candidate for the presidency, arrived in Chicago on the Burlington railroad at 9:30 a.m. today. He was accompanied by Mrs. Bryan, their son, Governor and Mrs. Thomas of Colorado and Col. Jno-I. Martin, sergeant-at-arms of the Kansas City convention. The party was met at the union depot by a local committee, several clubs and a large number of citizens, who gave them an enthusiastic greeting. The party was driven immediatly to the Sher-

The first public appearance of the day was made by Mr. Bryan at Aurora, Ill., at 8:20 a.m. He had just finished breakfast Missouri was named on the executive committee and Norman E. Mack of New York was let off. The only representatives the eastern states have on this body are Committeemen Guffey of Pennsylvania and George Fred Williams of Massachusetts.

John R. McLean of Ohlo is put at the head of the ways and means committee.

The list of committees follows, the chairman, vioe chairman and secretary being first, second and third, respectively:

Executive committee—James K. Jones, Arkansas; J. G. Johnson, Kansas; C. A. Walsh, Iowa; W. J. Stone, Missouri; H. J. Clayton, Alabama; Thomas Gahan, Illinois; greeted Mr. Bryan and was invited into his car. There were demands for a speech, but none was made. Instead Mr. Bryan took his position on the steps of the people as they crowded about. He told them that he desired to save his voice for the Wednesday ordeal and must therefore deciline to talk. "I have passed through Aurora many times," he said, as he pulled Mr. Alschuler up the steps, "and I have often wondered why you did not have a glad to see that you are about to remedy the defect."

Mr. Alschuler's Response.

Mr. Alschuler's Response.

"And we," responded Mr. Alschuler, "have been wondering for several years why we did not occasionally have a President from Nebraska passing through our town." Mr. Alschuler then introduced a

number of friends, and the train moved out. As it started there was a cheer for "The Next President" from the crowd.

Mr. Bryan retired at 11 o'clock last night, just after passing Creston, lowa. At that place the train was met by a demonstrative crowd, as it was also at Red Oak, but at each place the nominee declined to speak.

at each place the nominee declined to speak.

When Mr. Bryan emerged from the train in Chicago he looked cool and fresh, clean and bright, appearing well prepared for an arduous day. Wearing light summer clothes, he was evidently prepared to go through the day with as much comfort as possible for a presidential candidate en-tering upon the first work of the cam-paign.

tering upon the first work of the campaign.

A committee of citizens met the incoming party. It was headed by Mayor Carrer Harrison. National Committeeman Gahan, Robert E. Burke and Frank Wenter, the latter appearing as representative of the German-American clubs of the city, were also in the party. These, with other leaders, were admitted inside the station gates. Their followers sent up a lusty cheer as the national leader came into sight, but notwithstanding the presence of probably a thousand people at the station there was scant ceremony at that point. After a few hearty handshakes, Mr. Bryan and his party were escorted to waiting carriages and driven to the Sherman House.

Receives Many Hand Shakes.

Receives Many Hand Shakes. The party made its way through the throng at the depot with some diffigulty, and Mr. Bryan was frequently compelled during the short walk to stop and shake hands with an especially insistent admirer. Among the clubs at the depot were one

or two German-America

or two German-American organizations, the Thurman Club and the Nebraska Bryan Club of Chicago.

At the Sherman House Mr. Bryan was immediately ushered into a parlor on the ground floor, where he was soon joined by Adlaf E Stevenson. The candidates greeted each other cordially, and, standing side by side, they shook hands with a great number of people. All the visitors were more or less enthusiastic, and most of them vouchsafed immense majorities as the result of the coming election. One old gentleman threw his arms around Mr. Bryan's neck and promised him a thousand votes as the result of his own individual efforts.

votes as the result of his own individual efforts.

In the party accompanying Mr. Stevenson were Mrs. Stevenson, Lewis G. Stevenson and Miss Letitia Stevenson, all of whom made the trip to Indianapolis.

Samuel L. Alschuler, democratic candidate for governor of Illinois, and Mayor Harrison of this city joined the party at the hotel shortly after its arrival there. The crowds continued to file past Messrs. Bryan and Stevenson until II:30, when the reception came to an end, and the party

reception came to an end, and the party prepared for the start to Indianapolis. A special train carrying the entire p departed over the Big Four at 1:30 Every inch of available space was o pied, and many disappointed democ were left behind because they could

even find standing room ARRANGEMENTS AT INDIANAPOLIS. Everything in Readiness for the No.

tification Meeting Tomorrow. INDIANAPOLIS, August 7 .- Many prom inent men from distant states arrived today to participate in the Bryan-Stevenson notification meeting in Military Park to-

morrow afternoon Senator James K. Jones, chairman of the democratic national committee, today talked with Mayor Taggart over the telephone and consented to preside at the notification exercises. The arrangement is for Mayor Taggart to call the meeting to order to make a short speech as mayor, welcoming the visitors to the city, and then turn the meeting over to Chairman Jones. Congress man Richardson of Tennessee will make the

man Richardson of Tennessee will make the speech notifying Mr. Bryan, who will at once reply. Governor Thomas of Colorado will make the speech notifying Mr. Stevenson, to be followed by the speech of the andidate for Vice President.

Arrangements have been completed for the parade to Military Park tomorrow afternoon. Local and Indiana democratic clubs noon. Local and Indiana democratic clubs will head the column, which will form at 1:15 o'clock p.m. at Pennsylvania and Georgia streets, and will move in two di-

visions.

The candidates and their party will leave the Grand Hotel at 1:30, and will join the the Grand Hotel at 1.30, and will join the parade there.

Mayor Harrison of Chicago, will, according to the announcement by Mayor Taggart today, preside at the mass meeting to be held at Tomlinson Hall tomorrow evening. Overflow gatherings will occur in Monument Place, nearby.

VARDON AND TAYLOR TO PLAY. Games to Be on the Links at North-

field, N. J.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., August 7.-Announcement has been made by the Atlantic City Golf Club that several match games between Harry Vardon, ex-champion of England, and J. S. Taylor, the present English champion, will be played on the links of the club at Northfield, near here. Taylor is now on his way to this country, and will come directly to Atlantic City. The matches will be played either during the latter part of this month or early in September.

BRYAN IN CHICAGO